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AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

SILLY SAN DIEGO FIGHTS I. W. W.

NINETY MEN AND WOMEN ARE IN JAIL—CHARGE OF CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY MADE AGAINST FORTY-EIGHT—THE DYNAMITE TALK A JOKE—HABEAS CORPUS DENIED.

When the anti-free-speech ordinance went into effect in San Diego on February 8, there were 46 rebels prepared to sell their liberties dearly and these proceeded to speak. They were arrested and the following night witnessed the arrest of 12 more. A crowd of over 3,000 persons witnessed the arrests and public indignation is running high against the police. Arrests made upon succeeding nights have brought the number up to 90 since the opening of the fight, up until February 12th.

Of those who have been arrested there are 48 persons who are charged with criminal conspiracy against the California state laws. The application of this charge to the prisoners shows that the employing class are not allowing any technicalities to keep them from protecting their ill-gotten gains. The men are not breaking any state laws but are simply exercising their rights and an unconstitutional city ordinance is in conflict with free speech.

As usual the fight resolves itself into a test of power and it rests upon the toilers of the world to show the master class that in the final analysis we, and we alone, possess the power to operate affairs.

The prisoners are being made to submit to the photograph system in use against criminals and the usual police brutality holds sway in San Diego's filthy jail.

The jail, with the usual prisoners, has been filled to overflowing and any influx of a large body of men will make San Diego back down. They are making arrangements to turn back all arrivals with the aid of horsewhips, but if pickhandles were not stout enough to keep the fighting I. W. W. from making Asinine Aberdeen back down, it is a sure thing that horsewhips will not be sufficient to stem the tide of immigration to Senseless San Diego.

Thirteen more were reported as arrested upon the 13th and all who have been arraigned demanded separate jury trials. In default of bail the prisoners were sent to jail.

According to press dispatches on the 14th the number of those arrested had so increased that the city jail could no longer be used and 180 prisoners are being held in the county jail. This will soon be filled as well.

In an effort to create prejudice against the I. W. W. and the other fighters for free speech, the capitalist press are arranging to feature dynamite scares. Two men, lately discharged from the city's sewer gang, for agitating, it is claimed, are said to have endeavored to force an entrance to the dynamite magazine of the sewer department. The police hope to connect this or some similar plot with the I. W. W.

Claiming also that there have been two attempts to steal the consignment of new rifles just issued to the artillerymen, the coast artillery militia are under arms guarding the armory. The move, seemingly directed against the Mexican rebels, looks like an act of intimidation on the part of the authorities. In any event it will not prevent the arrival of free speech fighters on the scene.

All this talk of armed forces and dynamite is a joke, but is of that nature which will cause but little laughter from the master class once the reaction sets in.

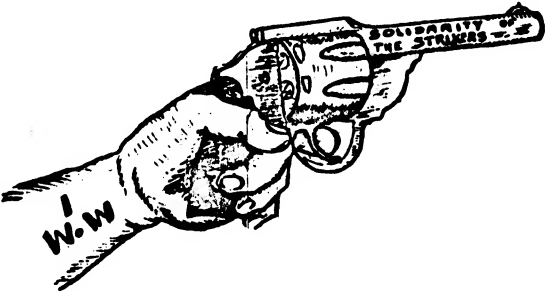
Further reports show that the two labor councils of San Diego have filed copies of resolutions protesting against the offending ordinance, and demanding its repeal. Every labor organization in the city is expected to endorse the action.

Writs of habeas corpus were denied in the superior court and no reduction in the amount of bail of the alleged conspirators would be allowed. This action follows the precedent of the murderous mine owners' of Colorado who declared, "To hell with habeas corpus, we'll give them post mortems, instead." Also it reminds one of Sherman Bell's statement: "To hell with the Constitution!"

A jail break is the latest report and a news item states that J. D. Gordon, lead 38 of the prisoners in a desperate attempt to break jail when the daily line-up took place on the 14th. He was beaten up and force was used by a reserve squad quite readily at hand. Police brutality followed and unarmed men received the usual Christian treatment from the uniformed slingers.

The I. W. W. is confident of ultimate victory.

GIVE ME THAT POCKET-BOOK!



SOLIDARITY WILL GET THE GOODS

TEXTILE STRIKERS STANDING FIRM

The Lawrence strike continues, entailing misery upon the strikers, but pointing to a higher standard of living with its assured success.

The cost of the strike is enormous, amounting to much more than \$1,000,000 to date. The militia alone has cost \$100,000 up until February 12, and the expense is about \$4,000 per day.

The city of Lawrence was well nigh bankrupt at the commencement of the strike, and while some of this bill is being paid by the state, the major part falls upon the city. The extra police needed adds greatly to the expense.

From lack of trade many small businesses are failing and others are laying off their help. The strike is expected to spread.

To relieve the strikers of all available expense the I. W. W., through Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, has taken large numbers of the strikers' children to New York City, where they were placed in the homes of strike sympathizers.

The anguish of the parents upon parting from their little ones was tempered with joy through the knowledge that the children would be well cared for.

Flood of applications were received and

the children were assigned mainly to the homes of socialists. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and others of her class were turned down by the committee as being merely seekers after notoriety, with no care for the real condition of the workers. The children range from 4 to 14 years and are mostly Belgians and Canadian-French.

The A. F. of L. continues to represent but a few hundred of the strikers, while the I. W. W. is the spokesman for the remaining thousands. Some of the skilled workers organized in the former organization are reported as having returned to work.

It is rumored that the mill owners will allow all demands of the skilled trades, bringing them back to work, on provision that they join the American Federation of Labor. It is said to be the intention of the masters to ignore all unskilled workers and to import operators from French-Canada to take the places of the strikers. They hope to carry on their business with the support of the A. F. of L., and, if necessary, under military protection.

The protestations of sincerity on the part of the A. F. of L. is questioned by Wm. Yates, who says: "If the American Federation of Labor desires a victory for the strikers, why don't they induce the railroads to refuse to

carry soldiers here. If they were sincere they would do it."

The animus of the A. F. of L. is further shown by the attitude of John Golden, whose actions are endorsed by Gompers. On February 12 Golden said:

"The leaders of the I. W. W., by raising funds to keep up their position, are preventing an agreement between the mill owners and the officials of the American Federation of Labor."

"As a protest against the sinister motives of the leaders of the I. W. W. in tearing the children away from their home ties, to exploit them to raise funds to maintain their revolutionary organization, I have sent the following telegram to Carl Wyatt, the representative of the A. F. of L., and to Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Unions of New York City:

"The labor movement of New England and the community if general condemn the taking of little children from Lawrence by the Industrial Workers of the World as a desperate means of raising funds to further their anarchistic propaganda and prevent an honorable settlement of the Lawrence strike by the United Textile Workers of America and the

(Continued on Page Four.)

IS THIS INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM?

The battles in Butte, Montana, and the following extracts from the agreement between the Montana Coal Operators' Association, and the three district executive officers of the U. M. W. of A. for decision. In the event of their failure to settle the matter satisfactorily it shall be referred to the International President or the International Executive board of the U. M. W. of A. In any event the local union shall remain at work until the International President or the executive board and the district executive board and officers have authorized a strike.

Under the general provisions, sec. 6 c, it states: "If any day man refuse to continue work because of a grievance which has, or has not, been taken up for adjustment in the manner provided herein, and such action shall seem likely to impede the operation of the mine, the pit boss or foreman, with the approval of the pit committee, shall immediately select a man, or men, to take such vacant place or places at the scale rate in order that the mine may continue at work; and it shall be the duty of any member or members of the U. M. W. of A., by the pit boss or foreman, with the approval of the pit committee, to immediately take such places, assigned him or them in pursuance hereof."

Is there any sign here that an injury to one is an injury to all? Will observance of the following make for solidarity among the toilers?

"(II) When trouble of a local character arises between the members of the local union and their local employers and they are unable to adjust it satisfactorily as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, it shall be referred

to three members of the executive committee of the Montana Coal Operators' Association, and the three district executive officers of the U. M. W. of A. for decision. In the event of their failure to settle the matter satisfactorily it shall be referred to the International President or the International Executive board of the U. M. W. of A. In any event the local union shall remain at work until the International President or the executive board and the district executive board and officers have authorized a strike."

There is no chance under this agreement to have a sympathetic strike and the men must continue to mine coal even though they know that the coal is being shipped into other districts to break strikes of other sections of their own organization. Many of the seal mines on the unfair list of the W. F. of M. are being supplied with coal by miners who carry union cards. The above agreements preclude all possibility of mass action, for, in the event of the men rebelling because of the starvation wages received, the officials will furnish "union seals" to take their places.

"Sec. 10.—If any employee, or employees, shall cause stoppage or work in violation of this agreement, he shall be subject to discharge without recourse."

Here we learn that should a real industrial get busy on the job or should a "militant

minority" arise and endeavor to take solidary action, the balance of the union (together with themselves) has signed their death warrant so far as holding a job is concerned. The others have agreed to seah upon every real rebel.

"Sec. 20.—When an employee absents himself from work for a period of two days, or persists in working irregularly, unless through sickness, or by first having properly arranged with the pit boss or foreman having jurisdiction and obtained his consent, he may be discharged without recourse. Miners or other employees unable to work on account of sickness must notify the pit boss or foreman having proper jurisdiction at once. All employees whose absence would cause a stoppage of work must, before absenting themselves from work, properly arrange with the pit boss or foreman for their absence, otherwise they may be discharged without recourse."

Should the rebels try to gain their point by simply staying at home and refusing to work for the time being, they will find their road blocked by the above clause. The employers have made provision for those who will be dissatisfied with this boss-favoring agreement of the U. M. W. of A. And this agreement is neither better nor worse than the others signed up by the mining department of the A. F. of L.

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I. W. W. REGETTA IN VANCOUVER

POLICE FOOLED BY ACTIVE AGITATORS—MEGAPHONE PINCHED BY COPPERS—MEN SLUGGED BY COSSACKS—PRIVATE HOMES INVAD—PREMIER IS BUSY—CASH NEEDED.

Several sensational stunts were successfully pulled off by the free speech fighters in Vicious Vancouver, and as usual Czar Finklayofski had his Russianized Irish Cossacks on the scene with their trusty bludgeons unlimbered and in action.

That the "alien agitators" had Foolish Findlay up a tree for a time is shown by the following report from the press committee in Vancouver village.

"Sunday, February 11.—Today's free speech demonstration at Stanley Park made a hit. The speakers and the band had five boats from which to speak to the crowd on shore. The police patrol made its appearance, in company with two launches, early in the afternoon and was enthusiastically received with hoots and hisses from the crowd. The band boat arrived at 2.30 p. m. and played several revolutionary airs, with the police patrol following and tooting its whistle in a vain endeavor to drown out the music. The patrol boat kept the speakers from getting together, however, and finally one of the boats followed the patrol and by constant ridicule turned the attention of the idiotic bluecoats in their direction. The whole crew were arrested and the boat was towed to the station. Immediately the other speakers got busy and made the meeting a success. The mounted cossacks and the policemen on shore were plainly up against it. They fumed, fussed, and raged but were afraid to get their feet wet. A meeting was announced from the boats, same to be held on the Powell street football grounds as soon as the crowd could reach that point. The crowd dispersed and reached the grounds at about 4.30 where a meeting was opened to an audience of between 8,000 and 10,000. Fellow Workers Barber, Flood, Rohn, Wolfe, Flick, Dixon, Urban and a French speaker held down the box in succession. All were introduced to the crowd as "John Brown" and the talks created great interest. At the grounds the slugging brigade lined up 125 strong alongside the park, and were reinforced by the Cossacks and many plain clothes men. The battle began when the prostituted hirkings of the master class proceeded to clear the park. One old man, Fred Blumberg by name, was slugged so severely that he was left lying upon the ground with blood streaming from his mouth after the crowd had been dispersed. He was taken to the hospital for treatment. Two others had to be taken away by the ambulance and the number of people who had their heads bruised by the bludgeons in the hands of the brutes in blue is hard to estimate. People were clubbed from private porches and people were forced indoors from the balconies of their own dwellings. Our megaphone, which was ten feet long and eight feet in diameter, was arrested by the brave policemen and jailed. The charge against it is not yet made public."

If "The Englishman's home is his castle" it is evident that Findlay and his contemptible cossacks rule the roost.

All prisoners tried so far have had the same dose handed to them. "Three months" is about as far as Findlay's limited intelligence goes. Perhaps it is well that the sentences are not heavier for there will be less to retract when the I. W. W. wins this skirmish in the great class war.

The fighters have issued cards bearing the words:

"Shall British Freedom of Speech and Assembly be Denied? I SAY NO!"

Carpenters union and many other labor bodies are endorsing the fight. The meetings of the Trade and Labor Council take up much of their time in discussion of the affair, and upon vote they allowed members of the I. W. W. to address them on Sunday last.

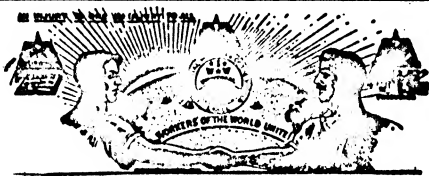
It is said that Premier "Dick" McBride will overrule the dictum of his first lieutenant, Attorney-General Bowser and allow free speech and quash the proceedings against the imprisoned men. This is given credence in view of the fact that Wilkinson and McVety of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council have been hurriedly summoned to Victoria to confer with McBride upon the matter.

The Salvation Army and various other of the pious penny-grabbers have laid down in this fight in order to stand in with the police department.

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FRED W. HESLEWOOD Asst. Editor

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General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.
Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas.
James P. Thompson, General Organizer

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Jos. J. Ettor, Thos. Halcro, F. H. Little, Ewald Koettgen, Geo. Speed
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CRAFT UNION MOTTO.

"Of all my fathers family
I love myself the best;
If Providence will take care of me,
The Devil may take the rest."

There is no class struggle in a deck of cards.

Checker playing is a poor substitute for revolutionary action.

It is not the wealth per capita but the wealth per pocket that interests the workers.

Adulterated food will cause starvation as soon as too little food. Capitalism gives the workers too little food and that adulterated.

Surplus value is unpaid labor. You are robbed in the pay envelope. Organize at the point of production to get the full product of your toil.

We go to work—to get money enough—to buy food enough—to get strength enough—to go to work to get money enough to buy—Oh Hell! What's the use?

The capitalists do not support you. It is you who support the capitalists. They do not advance the means of building the industries. You give them a day, a week, or a month of your time before receiving any wages. Labor is all-powerful. Awake! Ye sleeping giant!

As we gain strength we can take a part of our product; gaining still more strength we can reduce the employers' profits to the extent of our power; and finally having gained enough force through education and organization we will take and hold all of our product by seizing the means of production.

THE MILITIA OF CHRIST.

A Roman Catholic organization known as the "Militia of Christ" has lately sprung into prominence. Its avowed purpose is to fight Socialism and there is but little doubt that the organization has been working secretly for some time before its objects were openly proclaimed. Ten of the most prominent leaders of the craft unions are its supposed officers though in reality the scheme is ruled by that great international whore—the Roman Catholic Church. These ten men, however, are the ones who hold more power within the craft unions than the whole balance of the membership, and a well-oiled machine, composed of extremely unintelligent, purgatory-scared pimps of the pope, is at their command.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser of January 5th prints the following:

"Under normal conditions the Jesuits control 65 per cent of the vote of the Congress of the American Federation of Labor, and under extraordinary circumstances they can control 75 or 85 per cent of the vote," was one of the statements made by President Wilkinson, representative of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Union of Canada, at the recent Labor Congress at San Francisco, speaking at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last evening. "I made the discovery at the Congress that nine-tenths of the responsible officials of the American Federation are men who are owing allegiance to a religious body that usually demands first rights to a man's intelligence. Such a state of affairs is not a thing that should be present in a gathering of the kind and I think that if some of the unions knew more about their delegates the latter would be forced to relinquish their connections with these societies, such as the Militia of Christ."

"My impression of the American Federation of Labor Congress was that those men who were sent there were not the leaders, but the lead. I saw no desire of the delegates to impress their own individuality or the individuality of the bodies which they represented, on the meeting. They seemed to sink into the machine and become merely a cog of it. There was something that did not lie on the surface, something underneath which was in reality what controlled the gathering."

The I. W. W. is founded upon the impregnable basis that "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common." This includes both craft unionism and Catholicism. Each are equally opposed to the interests of the toilers, whose hope lies in an organization built upon a proletarian basis along the lines of industry.

SCARED STIFF.

Chas. M. Schwab, President Bethlehem Steel Co., recently said: "Any legislation . . . or decision that is made for the wiping out of any economic thing will destroy, not the capitalist, but the workers." Schwab is very solicitous of our welfare of late.

Judge E. H. Gary, who has an Indiana hell named after him, says: "I must admit that in many cases we, who have the power, have not always done the fair thing." It certainly took him overlong to find it out.

Gary further declares "Things are being said very similar to things said just before the French Revolution. I tell you the spark may yet make a flame and that soon. I have an especial reason for saying this, a reason that affects you and me."

From the above and numerous similar utterances it is evident that the thieves are trembling in their stolen boots. We've got them scared stiff.

DYNAMITE TALK.

Dynamite itself is not dangerous to the employing class but the psychological effect of the prevalent dynamite talk may prove a boomerang to the plunderers. The talk at this time doubtlessly does frighten the timid to such an extent that their minds refuse to work, and as a consequence they are unable to investigate the great social change about to take place.

The mass of people, learning eventually that the dynamite talk is simply so much perjured evidence, purchased by the possessing class, will some day refuse to respond to the cry "Wolf! Wolf!" and those fanatics whose vision of the future is obscured by the present will be at greater liberty to have the game as well as the name.

The thing of wonder to thinking people is not that there is dynamiting, but is that there is so little of it when consideration is taken of the ignorance and misery of the toiling millions. Like breeds like and force-propped capitalism, in spite of preventives, will produce progeny.

Capitalism is doomed any way you figure it, and the real problem now confronting the revolutionary forces is not so much how to overthrow it, but how to build up a force capable of operating industry when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

The industrial union is absolutely the only means by which the new society can be formed within the shell of the old.

'Tis the final conflict;
Let each stand in his place:
The Industrial Union
Shall be the human race!

WE MUST FREE OURSELVES.

It is idle to say that the employing class are solidly united at all times. We know from experience that there are many propositions at which their various sections are at loggerheads. Politics is the means by which the various property owners settle their disputes. Oftentimes in their quarrels there is a chance for the workers to make slight gains by using one faction against another. In Spokane one section was played against another and as the result a corrupt ring of officials lost their fat jobs. In Kansas City the fight was settled for precisely the same reasons. But generally it is the workers who are used as the pawns in the game.

In many instances the Scripps-McRae papers uphold the interests of the workers, for selfish purposes of course, and circumstances will force them to adhere to that policy until such time as the interests of the employers are more solidly merged. But when their advertising revenue becomes threatened because of any stand they may have taken it is not long before some loophole is found through which to escape.

A case in point is had in the actions of the Vancouver World. When the fight for free speech broke out in Vancouver and police brutality was the order of the day, the World, because of its personal animus against the mayor of the city, and also because sections of the propertied union—the A. F. of L.—were involved, took the side of those who were battling for the right of peaceable assembly. It was believed by the World that such a stand would be popular with its readers and with many of its advertisers, but the reverse proved to be the case. Subscriptions fell off and doubtlessly the advertisers made threats of withdrawal of their support. In any event it was not long before the World found a means of reversing its position.

The following telegram from Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer, coming from headquarters in Chicago, was the pretext used for the discontinuance of support.

"The entire organization supports Vancouver Workers in their efforts to maintain free speech. The rights of the members of this organization will be enforced in spite of all the corporation lice holding political jobs in the Dominion of Canada. Free speech will be established and maintained in Vancouver, if it takes twenty years. Hold you personally responsible for any injury inflicted upon members of this organization by Cossacks under your control."

The World throws a spasm about "foreign interference" although we are credibly informed that its editor is not of Canadian birth. Its former anger, assumed no doubt because of political failure on the part of the editor who ran in opposition to Mayor Findlay, is now directed against those whom he terms "alien agitators."

The World editor does not know that in the eyes of every member of the I. W. W. there is no foreigner, but the employing class, and no country is alien, because we own our country. We owe no allegiance to a degenerate English king, nor to Cincinnati Fatty, the hinge-kneed office boy of American plutocracy. We are citizens of the world.

There is one lesson to be taken from the above mentioned incident and that is—THE WORKERS MUST OWN THEIR PRESS AND PLACE RELIANCE UPON IT ALONE.

Too often have we been deserted at a critical moment by our supposed friends. We must put it beyond the power of any section of the employing class to compromise our position. Our own press must be supported.

The workers of the world by their own efforts must free themselves and one of the most important steps in that direction is a press, undominated by advertising and freed from embarrassing demands by capitalist creditors.

TRANSLATED NEWS

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

Belgium.

Fierce rioting took place on February 21 in Mons, Frameries and Bouverie, where the miners are on strike. The rioters are said to have looted the shops despite the firing of volleys by soldiers. More troops are being rushed to the affected district.

Australia.

In Brisbane, Australia, the general strike, started through the refusal of the tramway boards to allow their employees to wear the button of their union has demoralized the street car service, and newspapers are issued only with great difficulty. Already troops have been used and serious developments are expected. The apparently trivial and foolish demand of the men becomes significant when viewed as an action looking toward control of affairs by the workers.

Argentina.

The Argentine situation is becoming critical in consequence of the strike of the railroad men. Harvest transportation is thereby prevented and a strike of the Buenos Ayres dock workers stops the shipment of such corn as has reached the port. Considerable loss is inflicted upon the railway companies. A decree signed by the Council of Ministers on January 23 gives the companies eight days in which to establish good service and imposes a complete re-opening of the line on February 15. The Argentine railway men are holding out and evidently mean to win.

Germany.

The tactics of the German employers consisting in answering a partial strike by a general lockout is now being applied to the boot making trade. Lately the machinists of a boot factory at Wermelskirchen demanded an increase in wages. Pretending that the workers' claim was exaggerated the employers refused the demands, upon which both the male and female workers, organized in the central union of boot makers, ceased to work. The workers were given until January 19 to return to work and upon their failure to do so the employers' union in district 1000 of Wermelskirchen locked out all boot makers on January 22.

England.

The cotton lockout came to an end on January 19. The men accepted the employers' proposals with some slight changes. A truce of six months on the question of employment of non-union labor has been arranged, and at the end of that period Sir George Asquith will lay before both parties a project for the solution of that difficult problem. Failing to agree both parties agree not to take action without giving six month's notice. Both parties must meet within twenty-one days from the time the proposals are submitted. This proposition is highly favorable to the employers, first because this is the busy season, and secondly because a long strike notice always gives the employers a chance to take all precautions to safeguard against a strike while making it very difficult for the workers to arrange a mass move.

South Wales.

The strained situation in the English mining districts has become worse owing to the decision of the engineers and stokers in the mines of South Wales to leave work because the mine owners refused to concede an increase of wages. The strike was declared by 8,000 votes against 736, and work will cease on February 29, the very day that a general strike in the mines is expected to break out.

France.

The tribunal of Douai has sentenced our comrade Brouhauc, prosecuted by virtue of the law of 1894 on anarchist activity, for having incited for anarchist propaganda to theft and robbery in a speech against dear food. He has been condemned to one year in prison and a fine of one hundred francs. In Paris, Vian, Dumont and Baritaud have been condemned for the "Son du Soldat" (see our last number) each to six months in prison. As they had been six months in prison before the trial, they were released immediately. On Sunday, January 21, a mass meeting of 20,000 workers of Paris gave them a rousing welcome. Everywhere in France the movement of protest against the application to syndicalist propagandists, of the criminal laws against anarchists, is growing.

On February 11, in Paris, thousands of socialists, revolutionaries and anarchists attended the incineration of the syndicalist Aronault, who was prominent in the labor troubles here several years ago and who died while serving in a disciplinary battalion in Africa. The ceremony took place at the Pere La Chaise cemetery, and the demonstration was the highest of the kind since the funeral of Louise Michel, the communist and revolutionary agitator who died in 1905. The anarchists while returning from the cemetery attacked the police with paving stones and serious rioting continued for more than an hour. A large number of persons on both sides were injured and twenty-five of the rioters were arrested.

International Trades Conference.

The executive committee of the Swiss Trades Council (Gewerkschaftsbund) has decided to accept the organization of an international conference of trades councils in 1913. This is not meant to be an international congress of trade unions or federations, but simply an international conference of secretaries of trades

councils of different countries. The parliamentary majority of the international labor movement is opposed to a real international congress of trade unions because they are afraid that such a congress would compete with their international congresses of social-democracy to which the trade unions are also admitted.

International Transport Workers.

The Correspondence Bulletin of the International Federation of Transport Workers (No. 7, from January to June, 1911) contains an article on the present situation of the federation. Belonging to the federation are 44 organizations in 19 countries with a total membership of 532,615. The countries are England, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Bohemia and the United States. Several trade unions of the transport trade do not yet belong to the federation, especially in the United States, England, France, Denmark, Switzerland, Oceania and New Zealand. In some countries there are organizations who do not agree with the Central committee because they will not belong to the central organizations of their countries which are recognized by the International Secretariat of adhering trades councils. Such is the case with Holland and Norway.

CLIPPINGS AND COMMENT.

"Mrs. L. A. De Leeuw of London prophesies the second coming of Christ will occur soon and that He will come to Denver."

We recommend that Vancouver and San Diego be visited.

"The fourteen dinner guests of Robert Meyerhoff, at his seventy-eighth birthday party, given in Atlantic City, each found a \$100 bill wrapped around the cigar furnished by the host."

Did you have a cigar, Jack?

"In Brisbane, Australia, troops with bayonets charged a great procession of strikers on February 3. Many strikers were wounded."

Australia is rapidly becoming civilized and will soon compare quite favorably with Lawrence, Mass. Christianity seems to spread.

"Butte, Mont., Jan. 27.—Because Foreman Andrew Brendisen used a piece of old iron pipe about a foot long to connect a hose with which to fill a concrete box with water Walking Delegate Gorman fined him \$100 and threatened to make it another hundred if Brendisen opposed the penalty. As a result of the carpenters' union refusing to let the penalty be paid, more than 100 carpenters, plumbers and masons have quit work at the American Theater, now in course of construction. Gorman declares a plumber should have handled the pipe."

The men referred to above are all supposed to be of age and of sound mind. This is the kind of unionism the members of the W. F. of M. were tricked into joining by the Moyer-Mahoney-Mills Co.

"Every coast city which has attempted to suppress free speech has had to abandon the effort. The I. W. W. and other citizens who are determined that this right shall not be denied have flocked into the forbidden territory in such numbers that each city was compelled to respect their rights. . . . If San Diego persists in its efforts to throttle free speech, it will require a greater force than Keno has at his command to prevent an influx here."

So says the San Diego Herald and we believe the situation has been correctly sized up. San Diego has a fine climate and the unemployed will be sure to flock to a place where the climate will fit their clothes. It seems that all these little two-by-four tank towns have to learn the lesson from bitter experience. A burnt child dreads the fire and we are sure that San Diego will know better next time.

"Dynamite is the order of the day. Wherever there is a strike nowadays, dynamite is found."

At Lawrence, Mass., the newspapers tell us that the people live in fear of their lives. Dynamite is the "honey" man used by the employing class to frighten the workers from fighting for a part of what they have created. The McNamara cases are being used for all they are worth.

But it appears that Labor is as restless as ever, yes, even more so, despite the "dynamite" talk.

Capital, with all its hired newspapers, cannot allay the troubles of a desperate, starving Working Class by crying "dynamite."

Capital is "sowing the wind," it may "reap the whirlwind."

High explosives have not frightened the "Coal Digger" as they have certain other "radical" labor papers. The above editorial rings with the true and thoughtful spirit of the revolution.

PRINCIPLES.

Some men say that the I. W. W. has no principle, but where can you find a finer principle than "An injury to one is an injury to all"? The I. W. W. is the one organization that has the courage to stand on its own feet. Like the Texans at the Alamo they say "No quarter given and none expected. A fight to the finish." The I. W. W. is not weak-kneed, but is made of the same material as Bowie and Crockett. They will go against odds, of a thousand to ten. Show your manhood. Join while it takes courage. Do it now.

HEMLOCK SAVAGE.

Long hours and small wages kill the workers. Stop overworking yourselves; you will be dead soon enough.

Modern Machine Proletariat

(By Albert Brilliant).

This is one of the most vital subjects that was ever tackled by our socialist and labor leaders since the death of the founders of scientific socialism. All of the recent socialist writers are describing the above class as a merely propertiless class, and the moment you do that, that very moment your analysis of present society results in a misconception. To deal with the proletariat as merely propertiless is to be ignorant of the whole economic structure of society.

I have not found that any comprehensive presentation of this new social phenomenon has been made within the socialist ranks in this or any other country except by Tom Sladden and Austin Lewis. They were the first ones to show that, while it was necessary for every proletarian to be a wage-worker, not every wage-worker is a proletarian. In other words, a merely propertiless person is not necessarily a proletarian.

We can handle this subject more easily if we subdivide it as follows: First, what is a modern machine proletarian? Second, the proletarian historically.

Marx defines a proletarian as a man who has nothing to lose but his chains. Austin Lewis, in his pamphlet "Proletarian and Petit Bourgeois," says:

"According to Marx, by the operation of two distinct processes, one the growth of the proletariat itself, the rise and progress of class consciousness, with all the industrial and political manifestations flowing therefrom; the other, the automatic process of capitalism which necessitates ever more involved and complex industrial machinery, the coming into being, the development and the perpetuation of combinations.

"This process, of necessity, implies the extinction of very large numbers of small competing capitalists, industrialists, and merchants who formed the backbone of the present system in its earlier stages.

"Economically, the smaller capitalist has been crushed out by this process; he has become a proletarian in receipt of a salary. Obviously he cannot be generally described as a capitalist, large or small, and, according to the Marxian idea, he ought to be ranged with the proletarian class; but, as a matter of fact, he is no proletarian. He becomes a good servant of his new master, he accepts the political view of his new master, as a good servant should, and he is not to be reckoned as a force with the revolution, but as a distinct acquisition to the power of his destroyer."

As for the beaten small bourgeoisie, those who are not even competent to make themselves useful in the present mode of production, within them there is no revolutionary spirit that is worth a damn. No beaten class can be a revolutionary factor. "They are sunk into oblivion, buried in the slums, those cemeteries of the unfit, or perambulate the earth, an uneasy ghost, entirely out of place in society; tampering with reactionary politics, in the ranks of the Roosevelt pseudo-progressives or playing with the Socialist party," or, for that matter, with the Socialist Labor party.

And, so far as the intellectuals are concerned, let me give you a quotation from "Socialism and the Intellectuals," by Paul Lafargue:

"We should have to put off the triumph of socialism not to the year 2000, but to the end of the world if we had to wait upon the delicate, shrinking and impressionable hesitancy of the intellectuals. The history of the country is at hand to teach us just how much we have a right to expect from these gentlemen.

"It is not in the circle of intellectuals, degraded by centuries of capitalist oppression, that we must seek examples of civic courage and moral dignity. They have not even the sense of professional class-consciousness. The intellectuals, who on all occasions display their transcendental ethics, have still a long road to travel before they reach the moral plane of the working class."

There can be no class solidarity among the professional or intellectual class. In order that a class or group of people may unite upon common ground, their economic interests must be identical. I do not mean that that is the only factor which will hold a class together, but I do say without fear of contradiction that like economic interests of different individuals will combine them irrespective of what their individual conceptions of morals or ethics may be; and to deny this is to deny the whole socialist philosophy, especially the Marxian socialism. Now, in looking over the record of salaries which different members or groups of the professional class get, we can easily see that there cannot be economic organization of preachers, lawyers, doctors, literary men, etc. For instance, there are some preachers who are getting \$10,000 a year, and there are some who do not get \$200. There are lawyers who make as high as \$50,000 on a single case, and there are lawyers who are getting scarcely sufficient to keep alive. Would you call them proletarians because they are propertiless in a sense, as some of us understand property, or are you going to classify them as proletarians because they starve to death? If so, why not call a chattel slave a proletarian? The slaves in some instances were tortured to death because they dared to ask for shelter to avoid death. If there were ever a class on the face of the globe that was tortured it was the Roman slave class. But the oppression of the Roman slave class did not make a proletarian. Likewise, if this capitalist system makes some of the professionals miss a meal now and again, it is not the fault of the system, but of the professional. It is due to his incompetence. The incompetent professional must pay his penalty just as

the incompetent mechanic does. Therefore, I shall classify the incompetent professional with the incompetent petit bourgeoisie who are landing in the slums or the army of the unfit.

We now shift our inquiry to the realm of the working class. Are the skilled mechanics proletarians? Let us see if they are. A skilled mechanic is a man who has acquired his trade by long years of experience. In other words, he acquired property during the time of his apprenticeship. We can illustrate this fact by referring to the craftsman. The craftsman founded their organizations in defense of their skill or property in the particular craft in which the associated members claimed special skill. "The protection," says Lewis, "is twofold: first, against the employer, seeking to regulate the wages and hours in the special craft, to make special arrangements with respect to the conduct of business, sanitary conditions, lighting, method of collecting wages and a host of other matters which necessarily arise in the course of the production of commodities. Second, against the unskilled mass on the outside by the regulation of apprenticeships both as to number and duration, the imposition of a high initiation fee, and the payment of a comparatively large sum as dues. Besides, in some of the more highly specialized or organized trades, there has always been a marked tendency to crowd out competitors, even in the ranks of the unions themselves, so as to give the remainder a better hold on the jobs; in other words, greater security of property.

"In all this it will be noted there is no approach to that revolutionary attitude on the part of the proletariat predicted by Marx; on the contrary, there is no sign of proletarianism here at all. The laborer comes on the scene, not as a proletarian, but as the possessor of a specific property, to-wit: specialized skill. This property he has more of less protected by cornering the market and he offers this property (acquired skill) for hire or sale, just as the employer offers his property. In fact, there is a labor market; and there can be no labor market without the existence of subjects of exchange, that is, property, on both sides.

"The very phrases which have accomplished the labor movement show this to be the case. 'A fair day's work for a fair day's wage' is nothing but a demand that the laborer should have the price on the market for which he is willing to part with his property. 'Labor has rights as well as capital.' What is this 'but a recognition of property in labor power?' This he proves that the skilled mechanic is not a proletarian, much less a revolutionist.

I hope I have now made clear who are not proletarians. I shall show in my following arguments who is a proletarian. But before I do that, let me take up the proletariat historically.

No doubt some of most of you have read about the proletariat, not only in modern history but also in ancient history. For instance, C. Osborne Ward, in his "Ancient Lowly," speaks of a proletariat. Marx, in "The 18th Brumaire," "Revolution and Counter-Revolution" and "The Civil War in France," Engels in his book, "The Condition of the Working Class in England," and many other socialists and non-socialists often use the term proletariat to indicate a propertiless class; at least, they think so. As for Ward's use of the term, I must admit that there was a proletariat at the time of which he writes. But it was a very different one from that which we have now. The proletariat which Ward describes was brought about by the concentration of the ownership of land, but that proletariat was just a tool of the superior economic class, as the slum proletariat of today is. The proletariat of Rome was merely a breeder. He reproduced his kind and nothing more. He could not work as a farm laborer because slaves were cheaper than he. Again, in the city there was not much to do, and the little there was the slave took care of. But that slum proletariat had a right to vote, so the superior economic class of that time supported him, just as Charley Murphy, the boss of Tammany Hall in New York, packs the Bowery with slum proletarians to keep him and his class in office. The proletariat in the 18th and 19th centuries was not a machine proletariat at all. It could not be such, for the development of industry could not yet produce such a proletariat; but nevertheless there was the germ of the modern proletariat.

But the development of machinery tends to exterminate the skilled worker. On the other hand, it moulds the character of a modern machine proletariat, which has no religion, no country to fight or pray for, no ethics or morals to conform to, no customs to follow; in fact, this proletariat stands alone in the world like a lion, and defies all the law and conventions of its present superior economic class, looks its masters in the face and tells them to go to hell. This is the proletariat of the twentieth century: a machine proletariat. When a member of this machine proletariat gets a finger cut off, or a hand, or an arm or a leg, he knows that God did not do it, but that the machine did it. Why? Because he is the maker of the machine; in other words he is a god himself, for he creates everything. The element of chance does not enter into his mind. He thinks from cause to effect. Yes, he is rid of all craft prejudice. His economic emancipation lies within the power of his own class. He fights in terms of class. No compromise can solve his problem for the reason that poverty is before him and misery behind.

GOOD WORK IN PORTLAND.

When the Lawrence strike first broke out the Portland locals met and voted the strikers \$20 from their treasury. They followed this with a mass meeting, at which Ed J. Lewis spoke, and were thus enabled to send \$88 more. Another meeting at the Plaza on the 12th netted the sum of \$40, which was immediately forwarded to the strikers. Another meeting is scheduled for Sunday and possibly arrangements will be made to hold an additional meeting before that time. This beats philosophy. The Lawrence strike must be won. Portland locals are doing their part, and every local that fails to come through with a donation to the strike, however small that donation may be, should be eternally disgraced in the eyes of every revolutionist. If the locals and members do their part there is no doubt that the strikers will do theirs. We have already gained a foothold in the Textile industry and the future progress of the I. W. W. in the great industrial centers depends largely upon the manner in which this strike is supported.

STRIKE MEETING IN SEATTLE.

Dreamland Pavilion in Seattle was filled on the 19th by a meeting in sympathy with the textile strikers in Lawrence, Mass. The chairman of the meeting was W. H. Pohlman, business agent of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and E. J. Brown, Socialist, declared that the chairman would be arrested within 48 hours of the time of the meeting, charged with being concerned in the McNamara affair. Ed J. Lewis of the I. W. W. denounced the operators of the Lawrence mills and urged the workers of Seattle to aid the strikers. Amid the waving of red flags a collection of \$284 was taken up, \$150 of which was used to defray the expenses of the meeting and the balance forwarded to the Lawrence strike fund. Other meetings are planned. What has your local done?

PRINCE RUPERT MEETING.

In Prince Rupert, B. C., a well attended meeting was held last week in protest and condemnation of the inhuman actions of the armed and mounted police in riding down unarmed, hungry men in the streets of Vancouver.

Majestic theatre was comfortably filled and the workers considering that they might receive a similar dose if action were not taken, collected \$29.55 for the fight and will send many of their members to the scene if the fight is not speedily settled. Good resolutions were drafted to be sent in with the cash. Resolutions are doubly acceptable under such conditions. Always flavor with cash. Local No. 326 has opened new headquarters and is getting in some hard licks against the system.

WESTERN FEDERATION IN SUIT.

Suit was begun on February 12 in the district court of Butte, Mont., against the Western Federation of Miners; Butte Miners Union and other parties, including Chas. H. Moyer, being named as defendants. An injunction is asked by Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 74, restraining the W. F. M. from revoking its charter and distributing the membership of the smeltermen between the miners' and engineers' unions. On the 16th the suit was dismissed and a new one filed, the only difference being that the latter motion included the engineers' union among the defendants. This was to avoid a separate suit against the engineers. The number of plaintiffs is said to have broken all court records for the names of the 700 members of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union are attached to the petition as filed.

IS THIS SABOTAGE?

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9.—Two warps were found cut at the Weybasset Mills, Olneyville, of the American Woolen Company, and reports were circulated that it was done by sympathizers with the strikers at Lawrence. The vandalism was done by some one who knew about the warps; instead of being cut where they could be drawn in again, they were cut from the leath, which tangled the threads. The damage is extensive. That the work was done by strike sympathizers is not questioned, and the possibility of this work encouraging others to do damage alarmed many. The mill management expected no trouble and the stock was unguarded. Other mills of the American Woolen Company here immediately took steps to protect their property.—Boston Transcript.

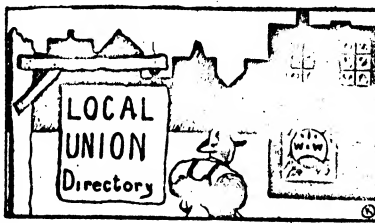
AN APPEAL TO REASON.

(By Covington Hall).

(Dedicated to Vic. Sam and Co.)

Pity, take pity, O Reason, tonight,
Give them some common sense; lend them some light;
Lift from their minds (if they've any) the shrouds
And help these brain-cripples down from the clouds;
Clean their grey-matter of fogs and of fats;
Chase from their belfreys the bugs and the bats;
Out of their think-tanks the mouldiness shake;
Jar them awake, mother, jar them awake!
I am so weary of gabble and gas;
The hiss of the goose and the honk of the ass;
I am so weary of wise cockatoos;
The chatter of jays and of human cuckoos;
I am so weary of seeing she-mens
Crowling like roosters and acting like hens—
Pity, O Reason, O pity their plight,
Hear this appeal for their Honors tonight!

A few of the fellow workers in Oklahoma City, Okla., are working with F. H. Little to organize the slaves in that section. They will soon complete their charter list. A headquarters and reading room to which all slaves are welcome, has been opened at No. 18 Washington street, Oklahoma City, Okla.



Under this head, local unions may have their cards printed and carried continuously for one year. Rate \$5.00 per year.

Local No. 13, San Diego, Cal., meets every Friday at 7 p. m. Headquarters at 1314-16 D street. Address communications to P. O. Box 312.

Local No. 84, St. Louis, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters at 1214 Franklin Ave. Address communications to 1214 Franklin Ave.

Spokane locals have business meeting every Monday at 7 p. m. Open air meetings whenever weather permits. Hall and reading room 203 Front avenue. Address all communications, orders for song books and money orders to Secy. Spokane Locals, I. W. W.

Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters at 61 East Missouri avenue. Address communications to 20 east Missouri avenue.

Local No. 380, Tacoma, Wash., meets every Sunday at 11 a. m. Headquarters at 110 South 14th street. Address communications to 110 South 14th street.

Local 85—Branch 2 (English), Chicago, Ill., meets every second and fourth Friday night at 180 Washington street, near Fifth avenue. President, Wilbur M. Wolfe; recording and corresponding secretary Ed Hammond, 208 Hill St.; financial secretary, Tillie Meyer, 612 N. State street.

Joint Locals, Portland, Ore., meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. Headquarters at 309 Davis street. Stereopticon views and lectures every Sunday at 8 p. m. Address communications to 309 Davis street.

Locals Nos. 64 and 137, Minneapolis, Minn., meet every Friday night, 8 p. m.

Swedish Branch No. 2 meets every Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., at room 3, Webb block, 10 Third Street S. All members are requested to attend. Working class papers of all languages on file. Address communications to secretary, Joint Locals.

Local No. 66, Fresno, Cal., meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. and Sunday 3 p. m. Headquarters at 657 I street. Address communications to P. O. Box 209.

Local No. 179, New York City, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Lecture Sunday evenings. Headquarters at 212 East 12th street. Address communications to Jane A. Roulston, Secretary, 128 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Industrial Union of Textile workers No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday in I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, New Bedford, Mass. Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

JAILED IN TEXAS.

El Paso, Tex., County Jail, Feb. 9, 1912. Editor "Industrial Worker."

In writing to you, my object is to let you know that since the second day of December I have been held with Fellow Workers F. Palomarez and S. Lomas, charged with having violated the neutrality laws of the U. S. Yet the authorities of this place have no evidence of any kind against us.

Fellow worker, we are being held here without a trial; we have not a penny to pay a lawyer or even to get us some tobacco. My bail has been fixed at \$1,000 and Palomarez and Lomas at \$500 each.

We now have to await until next April for trial, and in order to have some money to pay a lawyer I now appeal to all the fellow workers of the I. W. W.

I was for some time the secretary of the Official Organ of the I. W. W. at Phoenix, Ariz., "La Union Industrial."

Now fellow workers, we need help at once, all you can give from the locals at this time. There is no evidence against us and your aid will set us free.

Few workers are in a condition such as we are bearing! We have almost no clothing to wear. We are in the sharp clutches of the employing class.

Aid us fellow workers for "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Yours for industrialism,

(Signed)
F. PALOMAREZ.
S. LOMAS.

R. A. DORAME,
Mexican Branch, I. W. W. Local,
Phoenix, Ariz.

Local No. 173, San Francisco, Cal., has donated \$3.00; Local No. 13, San Diego, \$2.00; Vincent St. John, \$2.00; several friends through St. John, \$10; Ernst Besselmann, San Diego, \$4.00; total \$21.80, for the above purpose. Send donations to R. A. Dorame, El Paso jail.

Charity always hypocritically informs us that some of us could not live without her existence. How could she exist, if there were no unfortunates in this blessed world of ours to be taken care of?—Ex.



PRESS FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$10.00
Local No. 248, I. W. W., Everett, Wash., 1.26

C. C. Chambers, Goldfield, Nev., sends \$2.00 for some prepaid sub cards as well as a donation to be forwarded to Vancouver.

Charles Finter paid a visit to the "Worker" office this week and left \$1 toward settling the old debt of the paper.

Local No. 248, Everett, Wash., has decided to disband temporarily and has made the following disposition of its treasury: Seven yearly subs to the "Worker," \$7; donation to Solidarity, \$1.00; donation to Textile Strike in Lawrence, Mass., \$2.00; the balance of \$1.26 to go to the "Worker" Press Fund.

Spokane locals sold nearly double their usual number of papers last week. Issue No. 150 was entirely sold out.

J. Lebon sends in for 9 prepaid cards when paying for the regular bundle of No. 173, San Francisco. They evidently send the paper to each new member. Good plan. Other locals should try it.

Lars Johnson, Fairbanks, Alaska sends a \$5 donation and pays for one year at the same time.

Phil Snomi sends in \$4 for yearly subs from Butte, Mont.

F. H. Alexander of Omaha, Neb., seldom lets a guilty sub escape. He is in this week as usual with \$1 for 13 week subs.

GET BUSY.

A large number of the thirteen week subs expire within the next two weeks and there will be a great slump in our subscription list unless the rustlers get busy and gain a bunch of renewals. Do not let the cold weather in the northwest put a crimp into the "Worker," but work all the harder to put the paper into the hands of the uninitiated. Get busy.

Correction: The Aberdeen Free Speech financial report credits Geo. Laviolette with \$4 donation which should be credited to Local 337, Bellingham, Wash. Two donations were credited to individuals instead of to No. 66, Fresno, Cal.

Lost—Membership book, old number 942, issued April 9, 1909, Local 222, Spokane Wash., to Frederic L. Rhoda. Person finding same, or information thereof, communicate with Local 380, I. W. W., 110 S. 14th street, Tacoma, Wash.

The following letters can be secured by addressing the secretary of local No. 380, Tacoma, Wash., 110 S. 14th st. Lone Wolf 2, W. E. Pritchett, Leonard Olson, Frank Manton, Robt. Cairns and Jos. McLeod.

KENNEDY EXONERATED.

Joseph Kennedy, who was expelled from the I. W. W. in Los Angeles on charges last October after failing to appear before the grievance committee, has had his case re-opened and a motion to exonerate him was unanimously concurred in by locals No. 1, 12 and 63 in mass session. The notice of expulsion was published in the "Worker" of October 19 and the above appears as a matter of simple justice to the accused. Hereafter no notices of expulsion will appear in the "Worker" but must be sent to the General office for publication in the monthly bulletin. Lack of space makes this step necessary.

Money intended for parties other than the "Industrial Worker" should be sent direct to the addresses given. Our bookkeeping is greatly complicated owing to the fact that free speech funds, strike donations, and cash for song books for the Spokane locals, all are sent to the "Worker." Kindly bear this in mind when sending money orders.

PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER.

Under the above title the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau has issued Gustave Herve's famous pamphlet on anti-patriotism. The pamphlet is a translation (H. Beaumont and Sons, Bradford, England) of the speech of Herve before the jury which sentenced him to four years in prison for his anti-military propaganda. Herve, through his persistent agitation of anti-patriotic ideas has come to be inseparably linked with all such activity throughout the world. No revolutionist should be without a copy, and every local should order a large number for street sale. The pamphlet is issued in a handsome blue cover and contains a brief introduction by the publishers, together with a biographical sketch of Herve's life up to the present time. The price is 10c per copy. Order a bundle for your local at \$5.00 per 100 copies. Of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

If labor were given its just share, idleness would immediately cease.—Ex.

Most of the people do not inherit insanity. It is conditions that make them mad.—Ex.

